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                   EPO, and German patents
 NEWS  3   Feb  1  Addition of Machine-Translated Abstracts to CAplus
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                   now available!
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 NEWS  7   Feb 22  New Database Producer Clusters Now Available on STN
 NEWS  8   Feb 28  Structure Search Limits Increased in REGISTRY,
                   ZREGISTRY, and CASREACT
 NEWS  9   Feb 28  Patent Information Now Searchable in CAOLD
 NEWS 10   Mar  1  New IMSDIRECTORY Provides Pharma Company Details
 NEWS 11   Mar 20  INPADOC: PRODUCER WARNING ABOUT DATA DELAYS
 NEWS 12   Mar 22  NEW FEATURES IN INPADOC - RANGE SEARCHING AND NEW
                   SDI/UPDATE SEARCH FIELD
 NEWS 13   May  1  Beilstein Abstracts on STN - FILE BABS
 NEWS 14   May  1  RN CROSSOVER AND ANSWER SIZE LIMITS INCREASED
 NEWS 15   May  1  AIDSLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 16   May  1  Searching Y2-K compliant Patent Numbers

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.15       0.15

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 1 MAY 2000 HIGHEST RN 263413-64-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 1 MAY 2000 HIGHEST RN 263413-64-5

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 11, 2000

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT for details.

=> s 8 hydrozquinoline/cn

L1 0 8 HYDROZQUINOLINE/CN

=> s 8 hydroxyquinoline/cn

L2 0 8 HYDROXYQUINOLINE/CN

=> s hydroxyquinoline/cn

L3 0 HYDROXYQUINOLINE/CN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.00	12.15

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:56:29 ON 02 MAY 2000
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FILE COVERS 1967 - 2 May 2000 VOL 132 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 May 2000 (20000501/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> s hydroxyquinoline

8914 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
562 HYDROXYQUINOLINES
L4 9083 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
(HYDROXYQUINOLINE OR HYDROXYQUINOLINES)

=> s zinc chloride

(.pi.-A isotherms of Langmuir monolayers of Zn-**hydroxyquinoline** complex with different zinc salts added in subphase to study counterion effect)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:511033 CAPLUS
DN 131:139492
TI Chelated 8-**hydroxyquinoline** for the treatment of epithelial lesions
IN Jordan, Russel T.; Hanson, Carl C.; Potestio, Frank S.
PA Dermex Pharmaceuticals, LLC, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-00
ICS A61K033-24
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9939721	A1	19990812	WO 1999-US2817	19990210
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9925956	A1	19990823	AU 1999-25956	19990210
PRAI	US 1998-21421		19980210		
	WO 1999-US2817		19990210		

AB Oxinates including 8-**hydroxyquinoline** and a heavy metal are topically applied to epidermal lesions for therapeutic effect. The therapeutic compn. demonstrates selective toxicity with a therapeutic index of 100% on human lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, venereal warts, male veruoca warts, lesions produced by human papilloma virus, basal cell carcinoma, solar keratosis, and Kaposi's sarcoma. In veterinary applications where dogs, cats, and horses are the patients, the compn. shows a 100% therapeutic index with selective toxicity against eye cancer, sarcoids, sarcoma, malignant melanoma, rectal adenoma, histiocytoma, and sebaceous adenoma.

ST epithelial lesion cancer **hydroxyquinoline** chelate; veterinary drug epithelial lesion **hydroxyquinoline** chelate

IT Antitumor agents
(Kaposi's sarcoma; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Keratosis
(actinic; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Reproductive tract
(acuminate wart; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Larrea
(antioxidant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Skin, neoplasm
(basal cell carcinoma, inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Antitumor agents
(basal cell carcinoma; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for

treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Skin
(basal cell, lesion; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Antitumor agents
(carcinoma; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Cyst, pathological
Epithelium
Human papillomavirus
Penetrating agents
Wart
Wound healing
(chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Glycols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Heavy metals
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chelates; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Antitumor agents
(colon; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethers, propylene glycol polyoxyalkylene ether derivs.; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Antitumor agents
(lung; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Antitumor agents
(melanoma; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Mammary gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Lecithins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(penetrant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Antioxidants
(pharmaceutical; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)
IT Drug delivery systems

(solns., injection; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., topical; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT Drugs
(veterinary; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 117-39-5, Quercetin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(8-**hydroxyquinoline** derived from; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-81-7D, Ascorbic acid, derivs. 500-38-9 500-38-9D, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, polyoxyalkylene ether derivs. 148-24-3D, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, chelates 7439-89-6D, Iron, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7439-96-5D, Manganese, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7439-98-7D, Molybdenum, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 7440-50-8D, Copper, chelates with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** 13978-85-3, Zinc 8-hydroxyquinolinate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 8049-65-8, Plastibase 50w 106392-12-5, Pluronic F 127 236391-72-3, Aquabase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(penetrant; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

IT 148-24-3, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, reactions 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction; chelated **hydroxyquinoline** for treatment of epithelial lesions)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:603279 CAPLUS
DN 129:246520
TI Perylene crown ether fluorescent dyes, their preparation and their use as fluorescent complex formers for metallic materials
IN Langhals, Heinz; Jona, Wolfgang
PA Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C09B005-62
ICS C09K011-06; D06P001-22; C09D017-00; C09D011-00; C09D005-06; C09D005-22; G01N021-63; G01N021-64; G01N021-66; G01N021-76; G01N031-00
ICA D06P003-32; D06P003-30; D06P003-20; D06P003-64; D06L003-12; D06P003-04;

D06P003-60
ICI C08K005-56
CC 41-5 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 40, 42, 73, 74, 80
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19709008	A1	19980910	DE 1997-19709008	19970305
	WO 9839333	A1	19980911	WO 1998-EP1023	19980223
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9867237	A1	19980922	AU 1998-67237	19980223
	EP 966468	A1	19991229	EP 1998-912370	19980223
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
PRAI	DE 1997-19709004	19970305			
	DE 1997-19709008	19970305			
	WO 1998-EP1023	19980223			

OS MARPAT 129:246520
AB Perylenetetracarboxylic diimides with a crown ether group connected to .gtoreq.1 N atom are obtained from crown ether amine derivs. and the appropriate perylenetetracarboxylic deriv. The dyes have the ability to complex with metals, forming strongly fluorescing complexes and thus may be used for fluorimetric detn. of metal ions. Thus, 2-(aminomethyl)-15-crown-5 was condensed with N-(1-hexylheptyl)perylene-3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid-3,4-dianhydride-9,10-imide to give a fluorescent dye with a 1-hexylheptyl group and a 2-methylene-15-crown-5 group. This dye formed fluorescent complexes with Fe and other metals.
ST perylenetetracarboxylic diimide fluorescent dye prepn complexation
IT Marking
(agents; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)
IT Dyeing
(bulk; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for plastics)
IT Immunoassay
(luminescence; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)
IT Dyeing
(mordant; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)
IT Art
Dye lasers
Electroluminescent devices
Electrophotography
Fluorescent indicators
Fluorometry
Ink-jet inks
Inks
Nonlinear optical materials
Photoconductors
Photography
Photopolymerization catalysts
Printing inks
Recycling of polymeric materials
Scintillators
Solar collectors
Vat dyeing
(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for)
IT Fluorescent dyes
(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal detn. by complexation)
IT Crown ethers
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or

engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal detn. by complexation)

IT 91-22-5, Quinoline, uses 288-32-4, Imidazole, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts for condensation of perylenetetracarboxylic compds. with amines)

IT 213027-73-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; in prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-77-1P
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213007-16-0P 213027-74-8P 213027-75-9P 213027-76-0P 213027-78-2P 213027-79-3P 213027-80-6P 213027-81-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-71-5P 213027-72-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

IT 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in condensation of perylenetetracarboxylic compds. with amines)

IT 5970-45-6, Zinc acetate dihydrate
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 60835-71-4P, 4'-Aminobenzo-15-crown-5 102818-74-6P, 4',5'-Diaminobenzo-15-crown-5
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(intermediate; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-68-0P 213027-69-1P 213027-70-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(intermediate; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

IT 54258-41-2, 5-Amino-1,10-phenanthroline
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(intermediate; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

IT 7439-89-6D, Iron, complexes with perylene crown ether dyes 7439-96-5D, Manganese, complexes with perylene crown ether dyes 7440-47-3D, Chromium, complexes with perylene crown ether dyes
RL: PRP (Properties)
(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)

IT 213027-77-1DP, metal complexes
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation and detn.)

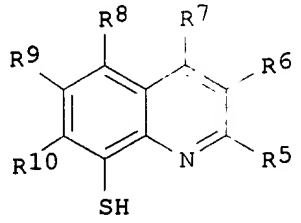
IT 7439-89-6, Iron, analysis 7440-02-0, Nickel, analysis 7440-47-3, Chromium, analysis 7440-48-4, Cobalt, analysis 7440-50-8, Copper, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal detn. by complexation)

IT 130296-39-8
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(starting material; in prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)
IT 128-69-8P, Perylenetetracarboxylic dianhydride
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(starting material; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)
IT 60835-69-0 68941-06-0, 4'-Aminobenzo-18-crown-6 77001-50-4 83585-56-2, 2-(Aminomethyl)-15-crown-5 83585-61-9 94616-61-2 130296-37-6
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(starting material; prepn. of fluorescent perylene crown ether dyes for metal complexation)
IT 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide 4199-88-6, 5-Nitro-1,10-phenanthroline 21302-43-2, 5-Amino-8-**hydroxyquinoline** dihydrochloride
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(starting material; prepn. of fluorescent perylene dyes for metal complexation)

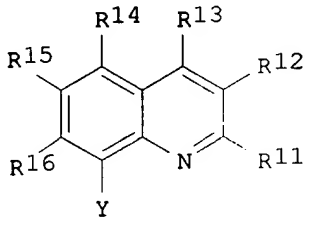
L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:479326 CAPLUS
DN 127:101870
TI Preparation of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device
IN Kishii, Noriyuki; Kijima, Yasunori
PA Sony Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C07F003-02
ICS C07D215-20; C07D215-36; C07D263-14; C07F003-06; H05B033-00
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 29
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09165390	A2	19970624	JP 1995-348100	19951215

GI



II



III

AB The title compds. M2(L1S)m(L2Z)nX4-m-n [I; Z = O, S; X = anion; M = bivalent IIA and IIB group metal; L1 = N-contg. arom. thiol ligands such as II (R5-R10 = H, halo, OH, CO2H, NH2, etc.); L2 = N-contg. arom. alc. or thiol ligands such as III (Y = OH, SH; R11-R16 = H, halo, NO2, NH2, etc.); m = 1-4; n = 0-3] are prepd. by reacting metal salts MX'2 (M = same as above; X' = anion) with L1SH, L2SH, or L2OH (L1, L2 = same as above) in alcs. I are useful as devices. Thus, ZnCl2 was reacted with III (QSH; Y = SH, R11-R16 = H).HCl in EtOH to give Zn2(QS)3, which was tested and showed high brightness, electronic transporting, and fluorescent characteristics.

ST polynuclear metal complex prepn electroluminescent device; electronic transporting agent polynuclear metal complex; fluorescent material polynuclear metal complex

IT Coordination compounds
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polynuclear; prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)

IT Electroluminescent devices
Fluorescent substances
(prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)

IT 148-24-3DP, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and zinc 491-33-8DP, 8-Mercaptoquinoline, complex with zinc in form of Zn2L3 491-33-8DP, 8-Mercaptoquinoline, complex with zinc in form of Zn2L4 835-64-3DP, 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and zinc 1892-91-7DP, 5-Fluoro-8-mercaptoquinoline, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and zinc 7439-95-4DP, Magnesium, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline and 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole 7440-66-6DP, Zinc, complex with 8-mercaptoquinoline in form of ZnL2
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)

IT 148-24-3, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, reactions 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 835-64-3, 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)benzoxazole 1892-91-7, 5-Fluoro-8-

mercaptoquinoline 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride** (ZnCl2), reactions 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, reactions 34006-16-1, 8-Mercaptoquinoline hydrochloride
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(prepn. of polynuclear metal complex as electroluminescent device)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:159353 CAPLUS
DN 124:212262
TI Spectrophotometric determination of some halogenated 8-**hydroxyquinolines** in their pharmaceutical formulations
AU Emara, Kamla M.; Khashaba, Pakinaz Y.; Refat, Ibrahim H.; Gaber, Hanan M.
CS Faculty Pharmacy, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt
SO Egypt. J. Anal. Chem. (1995), 4(1), 105-13
CODEN: EJACEH
DT Journal
LA English
CC 64-3 (Pharmaceutical Analysis)
AB A spectrophotometric method for the detn. of 8-hydroxquinoline (oxine), clioquinol, iodoquinol and chiniofon in bulk and pharmaceuticals depends on the reaction with **zinc chloride** salt of diazotized 1-aminoanthraquinone (Fast Red AL salt) in the presence of 0.01M disodium hydrogen phosphate in aq. methanolic media at 20.degree.. The azo dyes formed gave intense absorption in the vicinity of 500-530 nm. Beer's law was valid in the concn. ranges; 0.8-6, 1-12, 2.5-17 and 0.4-10 mg.ml-1 of oxine, clioquinol, iodoquinol and chiniofon, resp. The results obtained were comparable with those of the official methods.
ST **hydroxyquinoline** detn pharmaceutical spectrophotometry; quinoline hydroxy detn pharmaceutical spectrophotometry
IT Pharmaceutical analysis
Spectrochemical analysis
(spectrophotometric detn. of halohydroxyquinolines in pharmaceuticals)
IT 83-73-8, Iodoquinol 130-26-7, Clioquinol 148-24-3, Oxine, analysis 8002-90-2, Chiniofon
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(spectrophotometric detn. of halohydroxyquinolines in pharmaceuticals)
IT 16048-40-1, Fast Red AL salt
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(spectrophotometric detn. of halohydroxyquinolines in pharmaceuticals)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:897002 CAPLUS
DN 124:18464
TI Recording materials employing visible change in formation of coordination compounds
IN Torii, Masashi; Hayakawa, Kunio
PA Ricoh Kk, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B41M005-26
ICS B41M005-30
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07228045	A2	19950829	JP 1994-276034	19941014
	US 5489501	A	19960206	US 1994-325121	19941018

PRAI JP 1993-283961 19931018
JP 1993-312553 19931118
JP 1993-344165 19931218
JP 1993-346474 19931223
JP 1994-276034 19941014
AB The recording materials contain .gtoreq.2 coordination compds. and employ

the visible change in newly formation of another coordination compd. from the coordination compds. Heat, pressure, or elec. current is charged to the recording materials to induce exchange reaction of the ligands and the metal ions between .gtoreq.2 coordination compds. resulting in formation of new coordination compds. and visible change. The materials may addnl. contain acidic substances, H2O-releasing substances, inorg. metal compds., Fe dicarboxylates, etc., to improve the storage stability. The recording materials show high sensitivity, low d. of the background, and good storage stability in the image area and the background. A base paper was coated with a compn. contg. Ca Fe stearate (Fe:Ca = 1:2), 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene Zn, CaCO3, Me cellulose, and an aq. soln. of poly(vinyl alc.) to give a thermal recording sheet.

ST recording material coordination compd formation; printing material visible change coordination

IT Coordination

Copying paper

(recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT Coordination compounds

RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); USES (Uses)

(recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT Printing, nonimpact

(thermal, recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 10326-27-9, Barium chloride dihydrate

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(hydrate; recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 610-30-0, 2,4-Dinitrobenzoic acid 693-23-2, Dodecanedioic acid 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**, uses 7718-54-9, Nickelous chloride, uses 7784-26-1 9057-02-7, Pullulan 90884-29-0, 1,5-Bis(4-hydroxyphenylthio)-3-oxapentane 168905-94-0

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

IT 65-85-0D, Benzoic acid, magnesium complex 92-44-4D, 2,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene, zinc complex 148-24-3D, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, magnesium complex 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, complex with benzoic acid and **hydroxyquinoline** 7440-66-6D, Zinc, 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene complex 13978-85-3, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline** zinc salt 14639-28-2, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline** magnesium salt 92898-59-4 155163-26-1 171499-16-4

RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); USES (Uses)

(recording materials employing visible change in newly formation of coordination compds.)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1994:37699 CAPLUS

DN 120:37699

TI Detection of biohazardous materials in water by measuring bioluminescence reduction with the marine organism Vibrio harveyi

AU Thomulka, Kenneth W.; McGee, David J.; Lange, John H.

CS Dep. Biol. Sci., Philadelphia Coll. Pharm. Sci., Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA

SO J. Environ. Sci. Health, Part A (1993), A28(9), 2153-66

CODEN: JESEDU; ISSN: 0360-1226
DT Journal
LA English
CC 61-3 (Water)
Section cross-reference(s): 79, 80
AB This study evaluated 2 bioassay methods, direct and growth, using Vibrio harveyi, a bioluminescent bacterium, to detect biohazardous materials in water. The end point for the evaluation of the toxicity of the various substances tested was the median effective concn. for bioluminescence redn. Thirty-four compds. were tested, including representatives of azides, alcs., antibiotics, antioxidants, detergents, formalin, heavy metals, oxidants and H2O2. While the direct and growth assays were unable to identify toxicity in 17 and 7 compds., resp., they appear to be more sensitive than the Microtox assay system. The use of these methods for monitoring and evaluating aquatic environments is discussed.
ST biohazardous material detection water Vibrio harveyi
IT Vibrio harveyi
(biohazardous material detection in water by redn.of bioluminescence of)
IT 7732-18-5, Water, analysis
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(biohazardous material detection in, bioluminescence redn. of Vibrio harveyi in)
IT 50-00-0, Formalin, analysis 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-92-1, Streptomycin, analysis 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 67-56-1, Methanol, analysis 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, analysis 69-53-4, Ampicillin 108-95-2, Phenol, analysis 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, analysis 151-21-3, Sodium dodecylsulfate, analysis 303-81-1, Novobiocin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 688-73-3D, derivs. 1002-53-5D, derivs. 1327-53-3, Arsenic trioxide 7487-94-7, Mercuric chloride, analysis 7646-79-9, Cobaltous chloride, analysis 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, analysis 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, analysis 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7757-79-1, Potassium nitrate, analysis 7758-95-4, Lead chloride 7758-98-7, Cupric sulfate, analysis 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, analysis 7778-50-9, Potassium dichromate 7778-54-3, Calcium hypochlorite 9002-93-1, Triton x-100 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride 14488-53-0 25550-58-7, Dinitrophenol 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 36643-28-4
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, in water, bioluminescence redn. of Vibrio harveyis in)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1991:600846 CAPLUS
DN 115:200846
TI Performance of 133 compounds in the lambda prophage induction endpoint of the Microscreen assay and a comparison with S. typhimurium mutagenicity and rodent carcinogenicity assays
AU Rossman, T. G.; Molina, M.; Meyer, L.; Boone, P.; Klein, C. B.; Wang, Z.; Li, F.; Lin, W. C.; Kinney, P. L.
CS Med. Cent., NYU, Tuxedo, NY, 10987, USA
SO Mutat. Res. (1991), 260(4), 349-67
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English
CC 4-6 (Toxicology)
AB The Microscreen assay was developed as a means of testing very small samples, as in complex mixt. fractionation. It is a multi-endpoint assay which utilizes Escherichia coli WP2s(.lambda.). Exposure takes place to serial dilns. of the test compd. in microtitre wells (250 .mu.L) followed by sampling from wells in which growth has occurred (non-toxic wells). Although a no. of different endpoints can be measured, only the prophage induction endpoint (the 1st one developed) has been extensively tested. Results with 133 compds. are presented. These include 111 compds. which were tested in the S. typhimurium assay and 66 compds. for which odent

bioassay and S. typhimurium assay data exists. The concordance for the Microscreen assay and the S. typhimurium assay was 71%. For this group of compds., the sensitivity of the Microscreen assays in detecting carcinogens was 76% compared with 58% for the S. typhimurium assay. However, the S. typhimurium assay was somewhat more specific (69%) compared with the Microscreen (56%). The overall assocn. between carcinogenicity and Microscreen results was statistically significant, whereas for the S. typhimurium assay the assocn. with carcinogenicity was non-significant. The Microscreen assay was able to detect halogenated compds. better than the S. typhimurium assay. The Microscreen assay should prove useful in complex mixt. fractionation, or in other situations where sample size is limiting.

ST genotoxicity mutagenicity chem Escherichia microscreen assay; lambda prophage induction endpoint Escherichia genotoxicity

IT Antibiotics
(bioassay of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Escherichia coli
(carcinogen and mutagen screening in assay with, lambda prophage induction endpoint in)

IT Alkylating agents, biological
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Solvents
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Mineral elements
Nucleic acid bases
Nucleosides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Carcinogens
Mutagens
(screening of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Nucleosides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(analogs, mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Nutrients
(anti-, of carcinogens and mutagens, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Amines, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aryl, of carcinogens and mutagens, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Inorganic compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(biol., mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Toxicity
(geno-, of carcinogens and mutagens, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Organic compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(halo, of carcinogens and mutagens, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Trace elements, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(metals, mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nitro, mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polycyclic, of carcinogens and mutagens, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 50-07-7, Mitomycin C 50-32-8, Benzo[a]pyrene, biological studies 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-89-5, Thymidine, biological studies 51-20-7, 5-Bromouracil 53-70-3, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene 55-18-5, N-Nitrosodiethylamine 55-21-0, Benzamide 56-23-5, Carbon tetrachloride, biological studies 56-49-5, 3-Methylcholanthrene 56-57-5, 4-Nitroquinoline-1-oxide 57-57-8, .beta.-Propiolactone 57-97-6 58-08-2, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-14-3 60-23-1, Cysteamine 62-50-0, Ethylmethane sulfonate 62-53-3, Aniline, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-61-2, Acridine orange 65-71-4, Thymine 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-27-3, Methylmethane sulfonate 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethylsulfoxide, biological studies 68-94-0, Hypoxanthine 69-89-6, Xanthine 70-25-7, N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine 71-43-2, Benzene, biological studies 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, biological studies 78-98-8, Methylglyoxal 79-01-6, Trichloroethylene, biological studies 81-88-9, Rhodamine B 85-01-8, Phenanthrene, biological studies
85-02-9, Benzo[f]quinoline 87-29-6, Cinnamyl anthranilate 87-62-7, 2,6-Xylidine 90-41-5, 2-Biphenylamine 90-45-9, 9-Aminoacridine 90-94-8, Michler's ketone 91-94-1, 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine 95-54-5, o-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 97-00-7, 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene
101-80-4 103-23-1, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate 105-60-2, Caprolactam, biological studies 105-87-3, Geranyl acetate 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-78-1, Melamine, biological studies 108-88-3, Toluene, biological studies 117-39-5, Quercetin 117-81-7, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate 119-53-9 119-90-4, 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine 120-12-7, Anthracene, biological studies 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 127-65-1, Chloramine T 128-44-9, Sodium saccharine 129-00-0, Pyrene, biological studies 131-17-9 134-58-7, 8-Azaguanine 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies 146-59-8, ICR 170 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, biological studies 192-97-2, Benzo[e]pyrene 206-44-0, Fluoranthene 215-58-7, Dibenz[a,c]anthracene 230-17-1, Benzo[c]cinnoline 260-94-6, Acridine 373-02-4, Nickel acetate 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 452-06-2, 2-Aminopurine 504-15-4, Orcinol 524-42-5, 1,2-Naphthoquinone 601-77-4, N-Nitrosodiisopropylamine 605-71-0, 1,5-Dinitronaphthalene 607-57-8, 2-Nitrofluorene 609-20-1, 2,6-Dichloro-p-phenylenediamine 613-13-8, 2-Aminoanthracene 723-62-6, Anthracene-9-carboxylic acid 838-85-7, Diphenylphosphate 930-55-2, N-Nitrosopyrrolidine 951-77-9, Deoxycytidine 951-78-0, Deoxyuridine 1239-45-8 1330-20-7, biological studies 1689-64-1, 9-Hydroxyfluorene 2498-66-0, Benz[a]anthracene-7,12-dione 3810-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 4433-40-3, 5-Hydroxymethyluracil
5116-24-5, 5-Hydroxymethyl-2'-deoxyuridine 5667-20-9 7447-39-4, Cupric chloride, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-94-7, Mercuric chloride, biological studies 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7631-95-0, Sodium molybdate 7631-99-4, Sodium nitrate, biological studies 7632-00-0, Sodium nitrite 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7722-64-7, Potassium permanganate 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies

7757-82-6, Sulfuric acid disodium salt, biological studies 7758-94-3, Ferrous chloride 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 7772-99-8, Stannous chloride, biological studies 7773-01-5, Manganous chloride 7784-46-5, Sodium arsenite 7787-47-5, Beryllium chloride 7789-00-6, Potassium chromate 7803-49-8, Hydroxylamine, biological studies 9041-93-4, Bleomycin sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10049-05-5, Chromium chloride (CrCl2) 10099-74-8, Lead nitrate 10102-18-8, Sodium selenite 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride 10361-37-2, Barium chloride, biological studies 13410-01-0, Sodium selenate 13472-45-2, Sodium tungstate 17070-45-0, ICR 191 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59536-65-1, FireMaster BP 6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, bioassay of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

IT 92-52-4D, 1,1'-Biphenyl, bromo derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and genotoxicity of, by Escherichia coli lambda prophage induction endpoint)

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1989:479091 CAPLUS
DN 111:79091
TI One-stage synthesis of selective ion exchangers based on 5-(chloromethyl)-8-**hydroxyquinoline** and macroporous styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers
AU Ergozhin, E. E.; Nurakhmetov, K. N.; Rafikov, S. R.; Utkelov, B. A.
CS Inst. Khim. Nauk, Alma-Ata, USSR
SO Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (1989), 305(6), 1382-5 [Chem.]
CODEN: DANKAS; ISSN: 0002-3264
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
AB Chelating cation exchangers with 8-**hydroxyquinoline** groups were obtained in 1 step by the reaction of macroporous styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with 5-(chloromethyl)-8-**hydroxyquinoline** in DMF contg. Friedel-Crafts catalysts. The highest capacity (2.16 mequiv/g, at pH 4.5, for Cu) resin was obtained using SnCl4 catalyst. The bonding strength of metal ions decreased in the order Cu2+ > Ni2+ > Mg2+.
ST **hydroxyquinoline** cation exchanger chelating
IT Friedel-Crafts reaction catalysts
(chlorides, for chloromethylhydroxyquinoline with styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer)
IT Cation exchangers
(chelating, **hydroxyquinoline** group contg., prepn. of)
IT 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-78-8, Stannic chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride** (ZnCl2), uses and miscellaneous 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7772-99-8, Tin chloride (SnCl2), uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for alkylation of styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with chloromethylhydroxyquinoline)
IT 9003-70-7DP, Styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer, reaction products with 5-(chloromethyl)-8-**hydroxyquinoline**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(cation exchangers, chelating, prepn. of)
IT 7439-95-4, Magnesium, properties 7440-02-0, Nickel, properties 7440-50-8, Copper, properties
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(sorption of, by chlelating group-contg. cation exchangers)

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1988:590897 CAPLUS
DN 109:190897

TI Feasible ways of ethylene oxide chemical stability extension
AU Kwasny, Miroslaw; Syczewski, Michal
CS Wojskowa Akad. Tech., Warsaw, Pol.
SO Przem. Chem. (1988), 67(8), 370-3
CODEN: PRCHAB; ISSN: 0033-2496
DT Journal
LA Polish
CC 35-2 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
AB Some Lewis acids (SnCl4, BF3, FeCl3) and anionic catalysts (MeONa, KOH) exhibited high catalytic activity in ethylene oxide (I) polymn. at 298-348 K, whereas other Lewis catalysts (AlCl3, TiCl4, ZnCl2), anionic catalysts (NaOH), metal oxides (coordination catalysts), and org. acids showed low or no activity, depending on the type and reaction temp. Inhibiting action on I polymn., esp. in the presence of coordination catalysts, exhibited some complexing compds., such as 8-**hydroxyquinoline**, gallic acid, and benzoyl acetone. Thiuram and di-Ph chlorophosphate exhibited inhibiting action in anionic polymn. of I. Inhibiting mechanisms of different inhibitors are discussed.
ST ethylene oxide polymn inhibition; catalyst polymn ethylene oxide; coordination polymn inhibition ethylene oxide; anionic polymn inhibition ethylene oxide; oxirane polymn inhibition
IT Lewis acids
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
IT Polymerization inhibitors
(for ethylene oxide)
IT Polymerization catalysts
(for ethylene oxide, kinetics and inhibition in relation to)
IT Tannins
Carboxylic acids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(inhibitors, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
IT Kinetics of polymerization
(of ethylene oxide, polymn. inhibition in relation to)
IT Polymerization catalysts
(anionic, for ethylene oxide, kinetics and inhibition in relation to)
IT Polymerization catalysts
(coordination, for ethylene oxide, kinetics and inhibition in relation to)
IT 124-41-4, Sodium methoxide 1309-37-1, Ferric oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, uses and miscellaneous 7550-45-0, Titanium tetrachloride, uses and miscellaneous 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-78-8, Tin tetrachloride, uses and miscellaneous 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**, uses and miscellaneous 7705-08-0, Iron trichloride, uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
IT 25322-68-3P, Ethylene oxide homopolymer
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, effect of catalysts and inhibitors on)
IT 60-00-4, EDTA, uses and miscellaneous 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, uses and miscellaneous 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 93-91-4, Benzoyl acetone 137-26-8, Thiuram 148-24-3, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, uses and miscellaneous 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous 2524-64-3, Diphenyl chlorophosphate 37275-48-2, Dipyridyl 37360-94-4, **Eriochrome** Black
RL: USES (Uses)
(inhibitors, for ethylene oxide polymn.)
IT 75-21-8, Ethylene oxide, reactions

RL: PRP (Properties)
(polymn. kinetics of, polymn. inhibition in relation to)

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1988:26959 CAPLUS
DN 108:26959
TI Polymeric compositions capable of releasing a bioactive substance at a controlled rate
IN Yamamori, Naokia; Ohsugi, Hiroharu; Eguchi, Yoshuo; Yokoi, Junji
PA Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A01N025-10
ICS A61K009-22; A61K031-74
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 5
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 220965	A2	19870506	EP 1986-308477	19861030
	EP 220965	A3	19900214		
	EP 220965	B1	19920122		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	JP 62101653	A2	19870512	JP 1985-243593	19851030
	JP 07108927	B4	19951122		
	AU 8664512	A1	19870507	AU 1986-64512	19861028
	AU 598761	B2	19900705		
	DK 8605169	A	19870501	DK 1986-5169	19861029
	NO 8604320	A	19870504	NO 1986-4320	19861029
	NO 171533	B	19921221		
	NO 171533	C	19930331		
	CA 1325970	A1	19940111	CA 1986-521750	19861029
	US 5298569	A	19940329	US 1993-1417	19930107
PRAI	JP 1985-243593	19851030			
	US 1986-924823	19861030			
	US 1988-267698	19881103			
	US 1990-622112	19901205			

AB A polymeric compn. that releases a bioactive substance at a controlled rate comprises a polymer having a bioactive org. moiety bonded on .gtoreq.1 side chain through a metal ester bonding. A polymer was prepd. by heating a mixt. of Et acrylate 60, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 25, acrylic acid 15, AIBN 2, xylene 120 and BuOH 30 parts at 110-120.degree., for 2 h.
This polymer (100 parts) was heated with 14.4 parts 5-quinolinecarboxylic acid and 7.7 parts Ni(OH)2 at 120.degree. for 2 h to give a controlled-release material.
ST acrylate polymer bioactive controlled release; agrochem controlled release
acrylate polymer
IT 28262-63-7D, reaction products with metal compds. and bioactive org. acids
37685-40-8D, reaction products with metal compds. and bioactive org. acids
38719-16-3D, reaction products with metal compds. and bioactive org. acids
(as controlled-release compn.)
IT 54-21-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 61-33-6D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 65-86-1D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 87-08-1D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 89-83-8D, Thymol, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 94-75-7D, 2,4-D, reaction products with acid group-contg.

polymers and metal compds. 97-53-0D, Eugenol, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 98-09-9D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 135-19-3D, .beta.-Naphthol, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 148-18-5D, Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 148-24-3D, 8-**Hydroxyquinoline**, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 489-21-4D, Sarcomycin, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 703-95-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 818-08-6D, Dibutyl tin oxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 1305-62-0D, Calcium hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 1309-33-7D, Ferric hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 1309-42-8D, Magnesium hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 3926-62-3D, Sodium monochloroacetate, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 7250-53-5D, 5-Quinoline carboxylic acid, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-89-6D, Iron, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-92-1D, Lead, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7439-96-5D, Manganese, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-02-0D, Nickel, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-21-3D, Silicon, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-31-5D, Tin, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-32-6D, Titanium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-39-3D, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-48-4D, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-50-8D, Copper, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-66-6D, Zinc, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-69-9D, Bismuth, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7440-70-2D, Calcium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7446-07-3D, Tellurium dioxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7646-85-7D, **Zinc chloride**, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 7718-54-9D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 10112-91-1D, Mercurous chloride, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 10361-43-0D, Bismuth hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 12054-48-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 13463-67-7D, Titanium oxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 13494-80-9D, Tellurium, compds., reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 17194-00-2D, Barium hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 18933-05-6D, Manganese hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 19783-14-3D, Lead hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 20427-59-2D, Copper hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids

21645-51-2D, Aluminum hydroxide, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and bioactive org. acids 27178-83-2D, Nitrobenzoic acid, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 33876-51-6D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 77341-67-4D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 80191-41-9D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 108640-11-5D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111755-46-5D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111755-47-6D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111755-48-7D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds. 111769-69-8D, reaction products with acid group-contg. polymers and metal compds.
(as controlled-release compns.)

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1987:190353 CAPLUS
DN 106:190353
TI Vector containing cytotoxin resistance marker for cloning in yeast
IN Kimura, Hikari; Fukuda, Yasuki; Nanatane, Toshihiko; Watabe, Kunihiko; Murata, Kosaku; Shimozaka, Makoto
PA Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Japan; Wako Bio K. K.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C12N015-00
ICS C12N001-16; C12Q001-04
ICI C12N015-00, C12R001-85; C12N015-00, C12R001-72; C12N015-00, C12R001-78; C12N015-00, C12R001-645; C12N015-00, C12R001-88
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 61280281	A2	19861210	JP 1985-119817	19850604
JP 2551751	B2	19961106		

AB Vectors are constructed for cloning and expression of genes in yeast. The vectors contain resistance to one or more of the following cytotoxins: .alpha.-ketoaldehydes, heavy metals, 8-**hydroxyquinolines**, tetramethylthiuramdisulfides, iodoactamides, and N-ethylmaleimides. Thus, Sau3AI fragments of chromosomal DNA isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae DKD-5D-H conferring resistance to glyoxal (G), methylglyoxal (MG), ethylglyoxal (EG), and phenylglyoxal (PhG) were ligated to BamHI treated plasmid YEp-13 to give recombinant plasmids pYG10, pYMG14, pYEG2, and pYPhG20 conferring Mg, EG, and PhG resistance, resp.
ST glyoxal resistance plasmid cloning Saccharomyces; cytotoxin resistance plasmid cloning yeast
IT Yeast
(cloning vector plasmid for, construction of, cytotoxin resistance gene on, as selectable marker)
IT Gene and Genetic element, microbial
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(for cytotoxins, of yeast, cloning vector plasmid contg., as selectable marker, construction of)
IT Molecular cloning
(of gene for resistance to cytotoxic substances, of yeast, in construction of cloning vector plasmid)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pYEG2, cloning vector, ethylglyoxal resistance gene on, as selectable

marker, for cloning in yeast)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pYG10, cloning vector, glyoxal resistance gene on, as selectable marker, for cloning in yeast)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pYMG, cloning vector, methylglyoxal resistance gene on, as selectable marker, for cloning in yeast)
IT 78-98-8, Methylglyoxal 107-22-2 1074-12-0, Phenylglyoxal 4417-81-6, Ethylglyoxal 7332-93-6, Propylglyoxal 7447-39-4, Copper chloride, biological studies 7646-79-9, Cobalt chloride, biological studies 7646-85-7, **Zinc chloride**, biological studies 7718-54-9, biological studies 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride
RL: PRP (Properties)
(gene for resistance to, yeast cloning vector plasmid contg., as selectable marker)

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1969:414366 CAPLUS
DN 71:14366
TI Wood pulp preservative
IN Hallstan, B. H.; Florvall, G. L.
PA Aktiebolag Ewos
SO Swed., 2 pp.
CODEN: SSXXAY
DT Patent
LA Swedish
IC D21C
CC 43 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
SE 218132		19680109	SE	19631219

AB Spoilage of paper pulp was prevented by applying to an aq. slurry a fungicide (50-600 g./ton pulp), composed of 8-**hydroxyquinoline** (I) and a Zn salt in stoichiometric proportions. Thus, 20 g. I wax dissolved in 60 g. of a warm 25% soln. of H_2SO_4 followed by 20 g. $ZnSO_4.7H_2O$ (II). This soln. (500 ml.) was added to a 3% pulp slurry. The pulp was dewatered to 50% consistency and baled. After 4 months at 26.degree., no signs of deterioration of pulp were detected. Similar results were obtained with mixts. of 30 g. I and 20 g. II in 50 g. of a 20% HCl soln.; and 10 g. $ZnCl_2$, 10 g. I, 45 g. 10% H_2SO_4 soln., and 35 g. EtOH.
ST wood pulp preservatives; fungicides wood pulp; zinc salts wood pulp preservation; **hydroxyquinoline** wood pulp preservation
IT Paper pulp
(preservation of, by quinolinol contg. zinc salts)
IT 7446-20-0 7646-85-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(paper pulp preservation with quinolinol contg. sulfuric acid and)
IT 7664-93-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(paper pulp preservation with quinolinol contg. **zinc chloride** and)
IT 7647-01-0, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(paper pulp preservation with quinolinol contg. zinc sulfate heptahydrate and)
IT 148-24-3, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(paper pulp preservation with zinc sulfate heptahydrate and)

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	35.97	48.12

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-7.24	-7.24

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:58:44 ON 02 MAY 2000

for more information.

=> s hydroxyquinoline

```
          8138 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
           543 HYDROXYQUINOLINES
L1         8302 HYDROXYQUINOLINE
                (HYDROXYQUINOLINE OR HYDROXYQUINOLINES)
```

=> s zinc

```
        311143 ZINC
            51 ZINCS
L2      311154 ZINC
                (ZINC OR ZINCS)
```

=> s lesions

```
L3       45105 LESIONS
```

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

```
L4           1 L1 AND L2 AND L3
```

=> d l4 all

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1993:487197 CAPLUS
DN 119:87197
TI Involvement of a metalloprotease in low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation: inhibition of truncation in vitro and in vivo
AU DiStefano, Peter S.; Chelsea, Diane M.; Schick, Christine M.; McKelvy, Jeffrey F.
CS Neurosci. Res. Div., Abbott Lab., Abbott Park, IL, 60064, USA
SO J. Neurosci. (1993), 13(6), 2405-14
CODEN: JNRSDS; ISSN: 0270-6474
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-10 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB The mechanism of low-affinity NGF receptor (LNGFR) truncation was investigated in cultured Schwann cells. Affinity labeling of Schwann cells with 125I-NGF or metabolic labeling with 35S-cysteine showed that truncated NGF receptor (NGF-Rt) was derived from the cell surface form of the receptor. Addn. of full-length, exogenous NGF receptor (Mr = 80 kDa) to Schwann cell membranes resulted in cleavage of the exogenous substrate to NGF-Rt. Investigations into the mechanism of truncation revealed that metalloprotease inhibitors such as phenanthroline, bathophenanthroline, and 8-**hydroxyquinoline** (8-OHQ) blocked LNGFR truncation in a concn.-dependent fashion. Inhibitors of other protease classes had no effect on truncation. In addn., truncation did not occur at 4.degree.. It was found that truncation could also occur in Schwann cell membrane prepns., indicating that the putative protease was membrane bound and closely assocd. with the LNGFR. Metal reconstitution expts. revealed a strong preference toward **zinc** for the truncating activity, with iron and manganese having slight reconstitution activity in phenanthroline-quenched membranes. To det. if apparent truncation could be inhibited in vivo, the metalloprotease inhibitor 8-OHQ was administered to neonatal rats. 8-OHQ resulted in decreased urine and blood NGF-Rt levels and increased the sciatic nerve LNGFR content; this effect was dose dependent. In adult rats with sciatic nerve crush **lesions**, 8-OHQ (30-300 mg/kg, t.i.d.) significantly enhanced the rate of sensory neuron regeneration as assessed by the nerve

pinch assay. This was accompanied by increased levels of LNGFR in distal nerve segments. These results suggest that Schwann cells possess a metalloprotease-like activity that serves to cleave LNFGR from the surface of these cells. It is proposed that the putative metalloprotease represents a novel mechanism by which the Schwann cell regulates this particular cell surface protein. Furthermore, increasing the amt. of Schwann cell surface LNGFR appears to be of functional significance in that sensory nerve regeneration can be enhanced by inhibition of truncation.

ST metalloprotease low affinity NGF receptor truncation; Schwann cell NGF receptor truncation metalloprotease

IT Schwann cell
(low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation in, metalloprotease involvement in)

IT Cell membrane
(metalloprotease of, low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation in Schwann cells mediation by)

IT Receptors
RL: PROC (Process)
(neurotrophic factor, p75, truncation of, in Schwann cells, metalloprotease involvement in)

IT Animal growth regulators
RL: PROC (Process)
(neurotrophic factors, p75 receptors, truncation of, in Schwann cells, metalloprotease involvement in)

IT Nerve, disease
(sensory, lesion, regeneration of, low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor of Schwann cell role in, inhibition of metalloprotease-mediated receptor truncation enhancement of)

IT 81669-70-7, Metalloprotease
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor truncation mediation by, in Schwann cells)

IT 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(low-affinity receptors for, of Schwann cells, metalloprotease involvement in truncation of)

```
        351589 ZINC
            56 ZINCS
        351600 ZINC
                  (ZINC OR ZINCS)
        663949 CHLORIDE
         93623 CHLORIDES
        704867 CHLORIDE
                  (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
L5       11686 ZINC CHLORIDE
                  (ZINC(W)CHLORIDE)

=> s l4 and l5

L6          13 L4 AND L5

=> d l6 1-13 all


L6   ANSWER 1 OF 13  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN   1999:667467  CAPLUS
DN   132:15865
TI   Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from 8-
     hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand
AU   Ouyang, Jian-Ming; Ling, Wei-Han; Liu, Ying-Liang
CS   Department of Chemistry, Jinan University, Canton, 510632, Peop. Rep.
     China
SO   Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst. Sci. Technol., Sect. A (1999), 333, 145-149
     CODEN: MCLCE9; ISSN: 1058-725X
PB   Gordon & Breach Science Publishers
DT   Journal
LA   English
CC   66-1 (Surface Chemistry and Colloids)
     Section cross-reference(s): 78
AB   The behavior of 2-octadecylcarbamoyl-8-hydroxyquinoline(HL)
     spreading monolayers was studied as a function of the metal ion concn.
and
     counterions of the subphase.  Stable complex monolayers were formed when
     the subphase contained >0.1 mM Zn(II) ion.  LB films transferred from
     subphase contg. ZnCl2 were characterized by XPS, UV-visible spectra and
     low-angle x-ray diffraction.
ST   Langmuir monolayer zinc complex hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic
     ligand
IT   Langmuir-Blodgett films
        (LB films of Zn-hydroxyquinoline complex transferred from
        subphase contg. ZnCl2 characterized by XPS, UV-visible spectra and
        low-angle x-ray diffraction)
IT   Amphiphiles
     Chelating agents
        (Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from 8-
     hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand)
IT   Langmuir monolayers
        (Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from
     hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand)
IT   Counterions
        (.pi.-A isotherms of Langmuir monolayers of Zn-hydroxyquinoline
        complex with different zinc salts added in subphase to study
counterion
        effect)
IT   176665-15-9, 2-Octadecylcarbamoyl-8-hydroxyquinoline
     RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC
     (Process)
        (Langmuir monolayer formation of zinc complex from
     hydroxyquinoline amphiphilic ligand)
IT   557-34-6, Zinc acetate   7646-85-7, Zinc chloride
     (ZnCl2), properties   7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate   7779-88-6, Zinc nitrate
     RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant)
```

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Trying 3106016892...Open

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PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


* * * * * * * * * *  Welcome to STN International  * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1  Feb  2  Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Dec 17  Expanded CAplus Coverage of US, Japanese, WIPO,
                  EPO, and German patents
 NEWS  3  Feb  1  Addition of Machine-Translated Abstracts to CAplus
 NEWS  4  Feb  2  STEREO BOND SEARCH PROBLEM FIXED WITH STN EXPRESS 5.0C
 NEWS  5  Feb 14  Homology Searching for Nucleotide Sequences in DGENE
                  now available!
 NEWS  6  Feb 16  BIOTECHNOBASE NOW ON STN
 NEWS  7  Feb 22  New Database Producer Clusters Now Available on STN
 NEWS  8  Feb 28  Structure Search Limits Increased in REGISTRY,
                  ZREGISTRY, and CASREACT
 NEWS  9  Feb 28  Patent Information Now Searchable in CAOLD
 NEWS 10  Mar  1  New IMSDIRECTORY Provides Pharma Company Details
 NEWS 11  Mar 20  INPADOC: PRODUCER WARNING ABOUT DATA DELAYS
 NEWS 12  Mar 22  NEW FEATURES IN INPADOC - RANGE SEARCHING AND NEW
                  SDI/UPDATE SEARCH FIELD
 NEWS 13  May  1  Beilstein Abstracts on STN - FILE BABS
 NEWS 14  May  1  RN CROSSOVER AND ANSWER SIZE LIMITS INCREASED
 NEWS 15  May  1  AIDSLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 16  May  1  Searching Y2-K compliant Patent Numbers

 NEWS EXPRESS  FREE UPGRADE 5.0C NOW AVAILABLE
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 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
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 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:42:21 ON 02 MAY 2000

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.15       0.15

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:42:32 ON 02 MAY 2000
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
```

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 1 MAY 2000 HIGHEST RN 263413-64-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 1 MAY 2000 HIGHEST RN 263413-64-5

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 11, 2000

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT for details.

=> s epothilone/cn

L1 0 EPOTHILONE/CN

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	4.20	4.35

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:43:33 ON 02 MAY 2000
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1967 - 2 May 2000 VOL 132 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 May 2000 (20000501/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

Now you can extend your author, patent assignee, patent information, and title searches back to 1907. The records from 1907-1966 now have this searchable data in CAOLD. You now have electronic access to all of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in CAPLUS on STN.

=> s epothilone

```
          176 EPOTHILONE
           89 EPOTHILONES
L2        189 EPOTHILONE
                (EPOTHILONE OR EPOTHILONES)
```

=> s polyethylene glycol

```
       225954 POLYETHYLENE
         5608 POLYETHYLENES
       227293 POLYETHYLENE
                (POLYETHYLENE OR POLYETHYLENES)
       217875 GLYCOL
        24538 GLYCOLS
       225823 GLYCOL
                (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
```

```
L3        61919 POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL
                (POLYETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL)

=> s l1 and l2

              0 L1
L4            0 L1 AND L2

=> s alkylpyrolidone

              0 ALKYLPYROLIDONE
              1 ALKYLPYROLIDONES
L5            1 ALKYLPYROLIDONE
                (ALKYLPYROLIDONE OR ALKYLPYROLIDONES)

=> sl1 and l5

SL1 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1 and l5

              0 L1
L6            0 L1 AND L5

=> s l1 and organic solvent

              0 L1
         195311 ORGANIC
           2861 ORGANICS
         197146 ORGANIC
                (ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
         554604 ORG
          10298 ORGS
         558098 ORG
                (ORG OR ORGS)
         606928 ORGANIC
                (ORGANIC OR ORG)
         386818 SOLVENT
         191256 SOLVENTS
         481621 SOLVENT
                (SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)
          86405 ORGANIC SOLVENT
                (ORGANIC(W)SOLVENT)
L7            0 L1 AND ORGANIC SOLVENT

=>

---Logging off of STN---


=>
Executing the logoff script...


=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              10.40       14.75

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:46:44 ON 02 MAY 2000
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